

Discover India

Re-Cap: Gupta Empire to Mughal Empire

Sanskar Academy

Sanskar Academy

Sanskar Academy

Timeline of Indian History



Pre-History	Indus & Saraswati Civilizations	Vedic Period	Rise of Jainism and Buddhism	Mauryan Period	Golden Age of Indian Arts & Sciences	Muslim Invasions	The Moghul Empire	The British Rule	India's Freedom Struggle	Free and Modern India
<p>Indian History is as old as the History of Mankind. Artifacts dating back to as much as 500,000 years have been found</p> <p>Pre-Historic</p> <p>Rock Paintings</p> <p>Cave Life & Cave Art</p>	<p>Harappa and Mohenjodaro Communities (2500 - 1500 B.C.)</p> <p>Devidam traditions are established in south</p> <p>Hero-stones</p>	<p>Aryan Migration</p> <p>The Vedas are composed</p> <p>Mahabharat is composed</p> <p>Hinduism takes deep roots</p> <p>Caste System is established</p> <p>Hinduism Potpourri</p>	<p>Gautama Buddha (563 -483 B.C.)</p> <p>Mahaveera (599 B.C.)</p> <p>Bimbisara of Magadha (542-490 B.C.)</p> <p>Jainism</p> <p>Buddhism</p>	<p>The Great Alexander invades parts of India (326 B.C.)</p> <p>Chandra Gupta Maurya (300 B.C.) and establishment of the Indian Empire</p> <p>Emperor Ashoka (272 B.C.) and spread of Buddhism</p> <p>Mauryan Empire</p> <p>Ancient India, the land of mystery</p>	<p>Khajuraho</p> <p>The Hoysala Dynasty</p> <p>The temples of Behr, Halebid are built</p> <p>Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyan</p> <p>Guptas (320-647)</p> <p>Pallavas of Kanchi (300-888)</p> <p>Fa-Hien (400) & Hsuen-Tsiang (630) in India</p> <p>10th century India</p> <p>Alberani in India (1020)</p> <p>Mahmud Ghazni invades Somnath temple (1026)</p>	<p>Marco Polo visits India (1288)</p> <p>Khilji Dynasty (1300)</p> <p>The Vijayanagar Empire (1336-1565)</p> <p>Ibn Batuta in India</p> <p>First voyage of Vasco-da-Gama to Goa (1498)</p> <p>1200 A.D.</p> <p>Southern Dynasties: Chola, Pandya, Hoysala, Rashtrakuta, Ganga, Chalukyas</p> <p>Women in Medieval Deccan</p> <p>Bhakti Movement</p>	<p>Akbar defeats Rana Pratap at Haldighat (1576)</p> <p>East India Company is formed (1600)</p> <p>Moguls</p> <p>Babur (1530), Akbar (1605), Aurangzeb (1700)</p> <p>Guru Gobind Singh and the Khalsa</p> <p>Taj Mahal is built</p> <p>Shivaji (1646) and the Marathas</p> <p>Bahamani Kings</p> <p>Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan (1761 - 1799)</p> <p>Battle of Plassey (1757)</p> <p>1500 A.D.</p> <p>Southern Kings</p>	<p>Prohibition of Sati (1829)</p> <p>First Indian war of Independence (1857)</p> <p>Indian National Congress is formed (1885)</p> <p>19th Century India</p> <p>History of India</p> <p>Timeline of Freedom Movements</p> <p>1800 A.D.</p> <p>East India Co.</p>	<p>Massacre at Jallianwalabagh (1919)</p> <p>Quit India Movement (1942)</p> <p>The March of Dandi and Rise of Mahatma Gandhi (1930)</p> <p>Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh</p> <p>Subhas Bose and Indian National Army</p> <p>Biographies of Tilak, Savarkar, Cama</p> <p>India during 12th century</p> <p>India during 20th century</p> <p>1900 A.D.</p> <p>History of India, History, Potpourri</p>	<p>Partition of India and Freedom at Midnight (1947)</p> <p>Wars with Pakistan and liberation of Bangladesh (1971)</p> <p>The non-aligned movement</p> <p>The rise of Nehru-Gandhi Family</p> <p>The Emergency (1976)</p> <p>Rise of Regionalism</p> <p>1947 A.D.</p> <p>India wins Cricket World Cup (1983)</p> <p>Operation Blue Star, Indra Gandhi's Assassination and violence against Sikhs (1984)</p> <p>Bhopal Gas Tragedy</p> <p>India tests nuclear device (1998)</p> <p>Outsourcing creates a service economy boom (2005)</p> <p>Contemporary History, Geographica Indica</p>
	<p>Around Harappa - Tour, Saraswati River Valley</p>		<p>Buddhism Links, Jainism Links</p>	<p>Alexander in India, Southern Temples</p>						

<http://www.kamat.com/kalranga/timeline/timeline.htm>

Sanskar Gurukul

© 2012 Sanskar Academy

Page 2

Gupta Empire - Golden Age of India



- ❖ 240 to 550 CE
- ❖ Major rulers - Chandragupta I, Samudragupta & Chandragupta II
- ❖ Capital – Pataliputra
- ❖ Language – Sanskrit
- ❖ Religion – Hinduism & Buddhism
- ❖ Peace & prosperity > scientific & artistic endeavors
- ❖ Hindu culture's pinnacle in science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion & philosophy
- ❖ Famous personalities - Kalidasa, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Vishnu Sharma & Vatsyayana

Gupta Empire - Golden Age of India Aryabhata – The Indian Galileo



- ❖ Great mathematician-astronomers (476–550 CE)
- ❖ Head of the Nalanda university at Pataliputra (Patna, Bihar)
- ❖ *Aryabhatiya*: A compendium of mathematics covering arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, and spherical trigonometry.
- ❖ Place value system and zero, approximation of π and calculating a triangle's area
- ❖ *Arya-siddhanta*: A work on astronomy explaining motions of the solar system, eclipses, etc.

Gupta Empire - Golden Age of India Vishnu Sharma – Composer of Panchatantra



- ❖ One of the most widely translated secular authors in history – 50 languages
- ❖ Panchatantra: five discourses, meaning the five (*pancha*) treatises (*tantra*).
 - ❖ *Mitra-bheda*: The Separation of Friends (The Lion and the Bull)
 - ❖ *Mitra-lābha* or *Mitra-samprāpti*: The Gaining of Friends (The Dove, Crow, Mouse, Tortoise and Deer)
 - ❖ *Kākolūkīyam*: Of Crows and Owls (War and Peace)
 - ❖ *Labdhapraṇāśam*: Loss Of Gains (The Monkey and the Crocodile)
 - ❖ *Aparīkṣitakāraṇam*: Ill-Considered Action / Rash deeds (The Brahman and the Mongoose)

Gupta Empire - Golden Age of India Kalidasa – The Shakespeare of Sanskrit



- ❖ Greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language
- ❖ Based on Hindu Puranas and philosophy
- ❖ Handsome, but uneducated; ends up marrying a princess
- ❖ Most brilliant of the "nine gems" at the court of the king Vikramaditya of Ujjain

Gupta Empire - Golden Age of India Paintings of Ajanta Caves

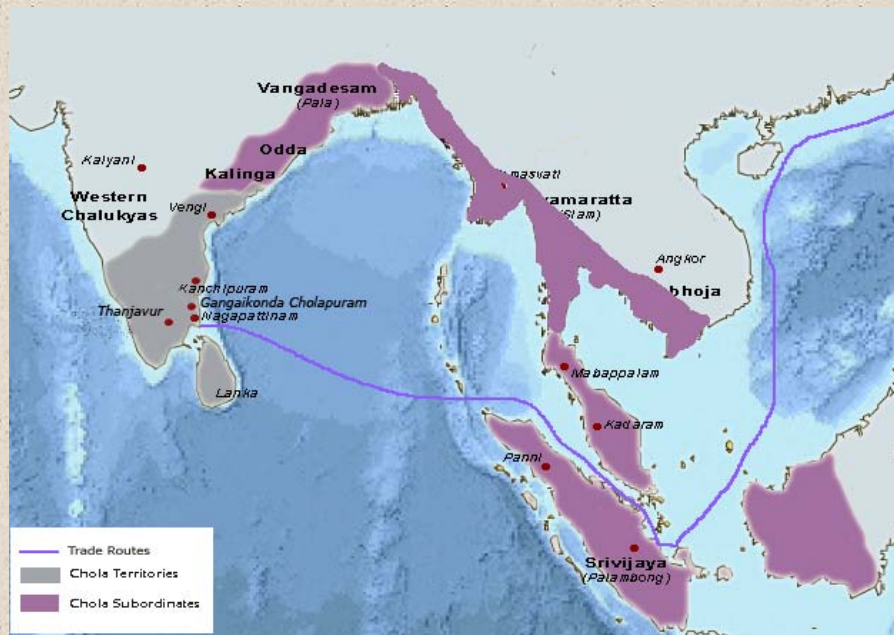


Gupta Empire - Golden Age of India Other Legacies



- ❖ “Classical age” of Hindu and Buddhist art and literature. Gupta Empire circulated a large number of gold coins, called dinars, and supported the Universities of Nalanda and Vikramasila.
- ❖ Chess is said to have originated
- ❖ Doctors invented several medical instruments, and performed operations
- ❖ The empire gradually fragmented and many regional kingdoms appeared.

Chola Kingdom



Chola Kingdom



- ❖ 300s BC – 1279, longest ruling dynasty
- ❖ Originated from Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, around Kaveri river
- ❖ Under Rajaraja Chola I and his son Rajendra Chola I, the dynasty became a military, economic and cultural power in South Asia and South-east Asia in the 10th century.
- ❖ Chola greatest legacy - great works of Tamil literature and architecture
- ❖ Temples as places of worship and centers of economic activity.
- ❖ Mighty navy as well as martial and political alliances for expansion.

Chola Kingdom Temples in Thanjavur and Java



Chalukya Kingdom Papanatha temple at Pattadakal, 680 CE

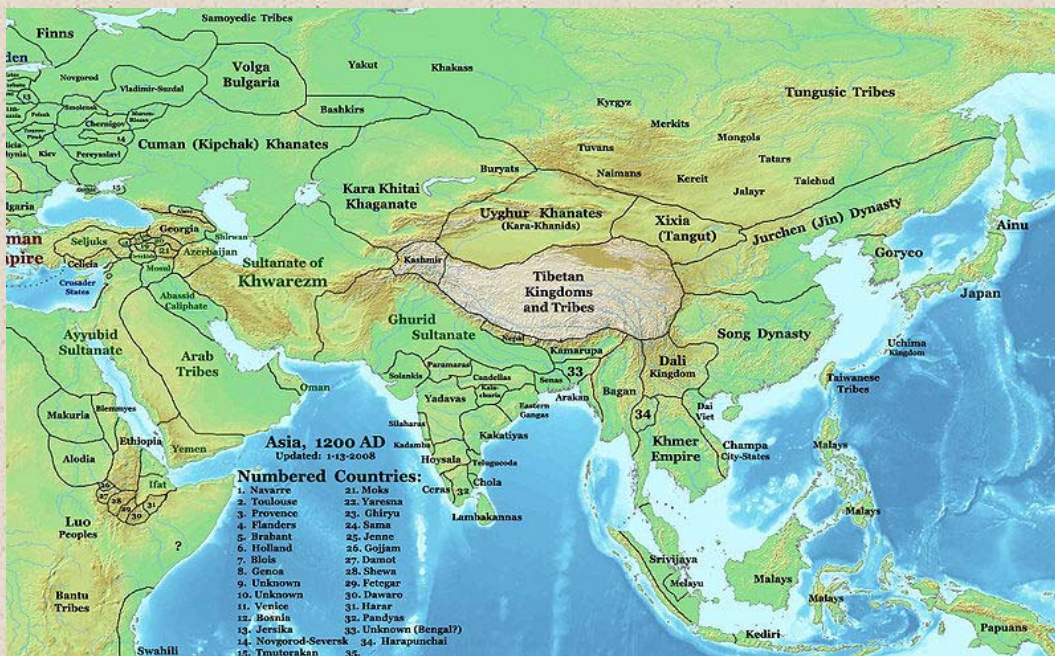


Chalukya Kingdom

Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal, built 740 CE



India under the Islamic Sultanates



Islamic Conquests (998 – 1350)



- ❖ Mahmud ascended the throne of Ghazni in 998
- ❖ Launched seventeen expeditions in 3 years and defeated Raja Jayapala
- ❖ Raided and plundered the richness of wealthy temples and monasteries (Varanasi, Mathura, Ujjain, Somnath and Dwarka)
- ❖ Kashmir, Rajasthan, and Gujarat remained under the control of the local Rajput dynasties.
- ❖ In 1160, the Ghorids from Afghanistan conquered Ghazni from the Ghaznevids, and in 1173 Muhammad Ghuri became governor of Ghazni.
- ❖ He attacked and defeated Prithviraj's army; controlled Northern Rajasthan and Northern Ganges-Yamuna Doab. Established Delhi as capital.
- ❖ Upon his death, Qutb-ud-din Aybak took control and declared himself the first Sultan of Delhi.

Mughal Empire (1526 – 1858)



- ❖ The name *Mughal* is derived from the original homelands of the Timurids known as *Moghulistan*, "Land of Mongols".
- ❖ Young Central Asian conqueror named Zahir ud-Din, better known as Babur, "the tiger," defeated rulers of Delhi to establish the Mughal Empire
- ❖ During the Mughal period, art and architecture flourished and many beautiful monuments were constructed.
- ❖ Emperor's: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb.
- ❖ Bahadur Zafar Shah II was the last king of the empire.



Mughal Era Monuments

- Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1560s)
- Agra Fort, Agra (1565-70)
- Ajmer Fort and Pavilion, Ajmer (1570-2)
- Lahore Fort and Palace, Lahore
- Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri (1571)
- Palace, Fatehpur Sikri (1571-85)
- Taj Mahal, Agra (1631-52)
- Red Fort and Palace, Delhi (1639-48)
- Jama Masjid, Delhi (1650-6)
- Badshahi Mosque, Lahore (1674)
- Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad (1678)
- [Picture Video of the Monuments](#)

Humayun

- Eldest of Babur's sons, and had helped his father with the conquest of India.
- Ascended the throne at Agra on December 30 1530 at the age of 23, but did not have the skills to manage the immature empire, Afghan warlords, Hindu Rajput princes and his own brothers.
- Introduce Persian artists who blended with the locals to produce what we now know as the classic mughal artistic tradition.
- Humayun's tomb in Delhi was built by his widow Baga Begam in 1565 - 1569. It is the earliest example in India of large scale Mughal architecture



Akbar the Great

- Akbar took throne at age 13, but became greatest of all Mughal rulers.
- Did not hesitate to fight to prevent rebellion.
- Modernized Army and expanded the dynasty to twice the size.
- Akbar worked to unify diverse empire by promoting religious tolerance. He married daughter of local noble to win noble's support.
- Introduced land and tax reforms.
- Encouraged development of arts and science.
- 1605, Akbar died; empire covered most of north India and much of interior India.



Jahangir and Nur Jahan

- Jahangir was an able administrator who had a penchant for the finer things in life. He was not a brutal warrior but a learned politician.
- Continued religious tolerance; supported arts; adopted Persian influences into Indian society.
- He was famous for his "Chain of Justice"
- Let his wife Nur Jahan run the empire.
- Engaged the newly arrived East India Company in on a lot of good deals (for them).



Shah Jahan



- Shah Jahan was Muslim who did not practice religious tolerance.
- Many wars fought in name of Islam against Christians, Hindus. Imposed heavy taxes on people to fund the monuments and wars.
- During his reign the Mughal Empire experienced a cultural golden age.
- Build Taj Mahal; the greatest example of Mughal architecture
- Birth of trade and commerce through an improved network of roads and waterways.



Taj Mahal



[How was the Taj Mahal built ?](#)

Aurangzeb



- Killed his two elder brothers and imprisoned father to become the emperor.
- He was a staunch Muslim and was rather intolerant to other religions.
- Forbade music, put a stop to Mughal painting and left behind no architectural wonders.
- 50 yrs of oppressive ruling resulted in revolts and the eventual demise of the empire.



Mughal Influence on India

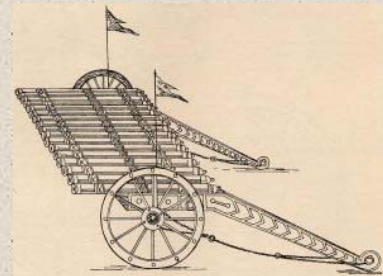


- Centralized, imperialistic government which brought together many smaller kingdoms.
- Amalgamation of Persian and Indian art and culture.
- Fusion of Mughal and Hindu architecture.
- New trade routes to Middle East and Central Asia.
- Mughlai Cuisine.
- Urdu language.
- Importance of Role of Women

Mughal Era Science and Technology



- Islamic observational techniques and instruments were combined with Hindu computational techniques.
- Mughal metallurgists pioneered the method of wax casting.
- Developed an early volley gun with multiple gun barrels simultaneously. Also developed a seventeen barrel canon, fired with a matchlock.



Mughal Art



- Rich in variety and included portraits, events and scenes from court life, wild life and hunting scenes, and illustrations of battles.
- Humzanama Manuscript made early in Akbar's reign, is said to have contained about 1400 large paintings on cotton and took about 15 years to complete.

